Lithium-Copper-Nickel Magnetic-Coulomb Hybrid Electron Orbit and Orientation Control System for Room-Temperature Superconduction

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Introduction

The following is a proposed method for the superconduction of electricity at room temperature through the control of both the orbital position and spin orientation of the valence electrons of lithium atoms.

Abstract

Lithium is used as the actual superconducting material and Coulomb Force lines are focused (by aligned cuprates) on an area that is narrower than the orbit of the shell 1 electrons of the lithium (less than 2Å.) This forces those electrons into a consistent polar orbit. Nickelates are used to force the spin of the lithium atoms into a consistent orientation whereby those electrons strongly resist allowing their North or South magnetic poles to face toward flowing electrons, or, at minimum, mitigate the length of time during which this is allowed to occur.

In conventional conduction, the tendency of flowing electrons' magnetic poles to face toward that of the electrons in the conductive material is part and parcel to conduction but is something which also hinders the speed and efficiency of conduction to around 10% of light speed and with a predictable loss of current over distance.

In this scheme, momentary mutual pole orientations are possible and perhaps even desired, but the precise force dynamic created by the combination of the cuprates and nickelates allows for electrons, particularly at low voltages, to superconduct for at least part of their journey.

Conclusion

Testing would be required to determine whether such an approach is effective and if partially effective, at which range of temperatures and voltages such a wire could superconduct electricity.

Note: This is outmoded and is superseded by 01 January 2024, which this author believes offers an even better solution.